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General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 63
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[1] its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and its resolution 59/150 of 20 December 2004,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/14 of 21 July 2003, in which the Council invited Governments, the United Nations system and civil society to participate in a "bottom-up" approach to the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Recalling further Commission for Social Development resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004, entitled "Modalities for the review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002",[2] in which the Commission decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years, with each review and appraisal cycle to focus on one of the priority directions of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Recognizing that in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 6* (E/2004/26), chap. I, sect. E.

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1. *Calls* on Governments, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the non-governmental community to reinforce their advocacy campaigns aimed at informing all major societal actors, including older persons and their organizations, about the decisions taken at the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

2. *Recommends* that ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] take into account the situation of older persons;

3. *Calls* on Governments and the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, within their mandate, and encourages the non-governmental community, to ensure that the challenges of population ageing and the concerns of older persons are adequately incorporated into their programmes and projects;

4. *Invites* Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the needs and concerns of older persons in decision-making at all levels;

5. *Stresses* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002,[4] and in this connection encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

6. *Calls upon* Governments to consult and utilize the Research Agenda on Ageing for the Twenty-First Century, adopted by the Valencia Forum in April 2002, as a tool for strengthening national capacity on ageing for the implementation, review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action;

7. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to encourage and support comprehensive, diversified and specialized research on ageing in all countries;

8. *Invites* the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council to integrate the issues of population and individual ageing into their work in order to promote implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

9. *Recommends* that the Commission on the Status of Women continue to consider the situation of older women, in particular those who are most vulnerable, including those living in rural areas;

10. *Encourages* those regional commissions that have not yet done so to elaborate a regional strategy for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

11. *Takes note* of Commission for Social Development resolution 42/1,[2] and in this context requests the Secretary-General to present his proposals for conducting the review and appraisal exercise at the regional and global levels to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fourth session;

12. *Requests* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to strengthen the capacity of the focal points on ageing and to provide them

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[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

with adequate resources for further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, in particular through appropriate mainstreaming action;

13. *Stresses* the importance of the collection of data and population statistics disaggregated by age and sex on all aspects of policy formulation by all countries, and encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations to support national efforts in capacity-building, especially those of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, takes note in this context of the establishment by the United Nations of an Internet-accessible database on ageing, and invites States to submit, whenever possible, information for inclusion in the database;

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[5] and requests that it be forwarded to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fourth session in order to assist the Commission in its deliberations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[5] A/60/151.

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Sixtieth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 62
Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Philippines and Mexico: draft resolution

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the obligations contained in relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[1] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2]

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[3] resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993, by which it adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and resolution 58/132 of 22 December 2003, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions,

Recalling further the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] in September 2000 and the 2005 World Summit Outcome in September 2005[5] by heads of State and Government, stressing the need to promote and protect the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, and recognizing the importance of incorporating the disability perspective in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,

[1] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[2] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[3] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).
[4] See resolution 55/2.
[5] See resolution 60/1.

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Noting with appreciation the initiatives and actions of Governments to implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, relevant sections of the Standard Rules and of relevant resolutions that give special attention to the questions of accessible environments and information and communication technologies, health, education and social services, employment and sustainable livelihoods, including the relevant activities of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which reflect the strong commitment to the equalization of opportunities and the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities, including in the context of development,

Noting that the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing,[6] considers "older persons and disabilities" as a specific issue for policy concern,

Recognizing the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities in preparing a draft text of the convention,

Acknowledging the complementary contributions of all existing international frameworks on disability,

Aware of the fact that there are at least six hundred million persons with disabilities worldwide, of whom approximately eighty per cent live in developing countries,

Recognizing the important role of the World Programme of Action in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also that in many countries the prerequisites for achieving the purposes of the World Programme of Action are economic and social development, extended services provided to the whole population in the humanitarian area, the redistribution of resources and income and an improvement in the living standards of the population,

Acknowledging the important role of non-governmental organizations in the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities, and noting in this regard their work in promoting the elaboration of an international convention on the rights of disabled persons,

Noting with appreciation the important contributions of regional intergovernmental organizations and the regional commissions of the United Nations in promoting awareness and building capacities for the full participation and equality of persons with disabilities, as well as the outcome of international conferences relating to persons with disabilities,

Mindful of the need to adopt and implement effective policies and strategies to promote the rights and the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities at all levels,

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[6] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Recognizing the importance of accessibility both of the physical environment and of information and communication in enabling persons with disabilities to enjoy fully their human rights and play an active part in the development of society,

Reiterating that technology, in particular information and communication technologies, provides new possibilities for improving accessibility and employment for persons with disabilities and for facilitating their full and effective participation and equality, and stressing in this regard the importance of enhancing the transfer of technology among countries and technical and economic cooperation in the development and dissemination of appropriate disability-related technologies and know-how,

Recognizing the importance of timely and reliable data on disability-sensitive topics, programme planning and evaluation and the need for the further development of practical statistical methodology for the collection and compilation of data on populations with disabilities, and welcoming the initiatives of various United Nations agencies and regional groups in the area of collection of disability-related data and information,

Recognizing also the need to address the challenge of better incorporating the disability perspective in development and technical cooperation activities,

Recognizing further the need to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities worldwide through the enhancement of awareness of and sensitivity to disability issues and respect for the full enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities and by ensuring that the benefits of development programmes also reach them,

Recognizing that because the vast majority of persons with disabilities continue to be left out of development and dispossessed of their basic human rights, the impact of poverty on the conditions of persons with disabilities, especially in rural areas, should be given prominent consideration in the elaboration of national and international development strategies,

Expressing grave concern that situations of armed conflict continue to have especially devastating consequences for the human rights of persons with disabilities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[7] on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, including his recommendations to mainstream the disability perspective in United Nations international and national development frameworks and to consider the effective synergy in monitoring the implementation of the existing international frameworks on disability;

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development to promote the full enjoyment of all human rights by, and the equalization of opportunities for, persons with disabilities, and encourages her to continue her work, bearing in mind the background of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;[3]

3. *Calls upon* Governments to take all necessary measures to advance beyond the adoption of national plans for people with disabilities through, inter alia,

[7] A/60/290.

the creation or reinforcement of arrangements for the promotion and awareness of disability issues and the allocation of sufficient resources for the full implementation of existing plans and initiatives, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of supporting national efforts through international cooperation;

4. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of persons with disability, as elaborated in the World Programme of Action;

5. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector, within their responsibilities and mandates, to continue to take concrete measures to mainstream the disability perspective into the development process and promote the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions and agreed international standards concerning persons with disabilities, in particular the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and for the further equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities;

6. *Encourages* Governments to continue their support to non-governmental organizations and other groups, including organizations of persons with disabilities, that contribute to the fulfilment of the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

7. *Also encourages* Governments to involve persons with disabilities in the formulation of strategies and plans, in particular those pertaining to them;

8. *Urges* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the development agencies and funds, relevant human rights treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, to incorporate the disability perspective in their activities, as appropriate, and to continue to work closely with the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Secretariat for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities and the promotion of the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, including in activities at the field level;

9. *Stresses* the importance of improving data and statistics on persons with disabilities, in compliance with national legislation on the protection of personal data, so that they can be compared internationally and domestically for purposes of policy design, planning and evaluation from the disability perspective, urges Governments, in this regard, to cooperate with the Statistics Division of the Secretariat in the continuing development of global statistics and indicators on disability, and encourages them to avail themselves of the technical assistance of the Division to build national capacities for national data-collection systems;

10. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide special protection to persons with disabilities from marginalized sectors of society, in particular women and children with disabilities, who may be vulnerable to multiple or aggravating forms of discrimination, with special emphasis on integrating them into society and protecting and promoting their full enjoyment of all human rights;

11. *Urges* Governments to address the situation of persons with disabilities with respect to all actions taken to implement existing human rights treaties to which they are parties and in efforts taken towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

12. *Invites* Member States and observers to continue to participate actively and constructively in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, with a view to the early conclusion of a draft text of a convention, in order to present it to the General Assembly, as a matter of priority, for its adoption;

13. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, concerned non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to support the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, with a view to strengthening its capacity to support catalytic and innovative activities to implement fully the World Programme of Action and the Standard Rules, including the work of the Special Rapporteur, and to support activities to build national capacities, with emphasis on priorities for action identified in the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to support the initiatives of relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as those of regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, for the further implementation of the World Programme of Action, including the promotion of the full enjoyment of all human rights by, and non-discrimination in respect of, persons with disabilities, as well as efforts to integrate persons with disabilities in technical cooperation activities, both as beneficiaries and as decision makers;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in improving the accessibility of the United Nations for persons with disabilities, and urges him to continue to implement plans to provide a barrier-free environment;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the global implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, with respect to overall efforts being taken to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including possible options to improve the complementarity and synergy in the implementation of the World Programme of Action and other United Nations disability mechanisms and instruments, taking into account the strengths and main elements of the World Programme of Action as well as its important role in providing policy guidelines for States.

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 62
Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, disabled persons and the family

Benin, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan and Thailand: draft resolution

Cooperatives in social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/90 of 16 December 1992, 49/155 of 23 December 1994, 51/58 of 12 December 1996, 54/123 of 17 December 1999, 56/114 of 19 December 2001 and 58/131 of 22 December 2003 concerning cooperatives in social development,

Recognizing that cooperatives, in their various forms, promote the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of all people, including women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and are becoming a major factor of economic and social development,

Recognizing also the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development;[1]

2. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General for further action to promote the greater participation of cooperatives in poverty reduction, in particular in the design, implementation and monitoring of poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist;

[1] A/60/138 and Corr.1.

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3. *Encourages* Governments to keep under review, as appropriate, the legal and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives in order to: enhance the growth and sustainability of cooperatives in a rapidly changing socio-economic environment; broaden and deepen the outreach of cooperatives among the poor, in particular those in the rural areas or the agricultural sector; and promote the participation of women and vulnerable groups in cooperatives across all sectors;

4. *Urges* Governments, relevant international organizations and the specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit by, inter alia:

(a) Utilizing and developing fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating the establishment and development of cooperatives, including taking measures aimed at enabling people living in poverty or belonging to vulnerable groups to engage on a voluntary basis in the creation and development of cooperatives;

(c) Taking appropriate measures aimed at creating a supportive and enabling environment for the development of cooperatives by, inter alia, developing an effective partnership between Governments and the cooperative movement, through joint consultative councils and/or advisory bodies and by promoting and implementing better legislation, training, research, sharing of good practices and human resources development;

(d) Taking steps to improve the collection and dissemination of information and data on the role of cooperatives in poverty reduction and their contribution to social and economic development;

5. *Invites* Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to develop programmes aimed at enhancing capacity-building of cooperatives, including through strengthening the organizational, management and financial skills of their members, and to introduce and support programmes to improve the access of cooperatives to new technologies;

6. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, the specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually, on the first Saturday of July, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and national, regional and international cooperative organizations, to render support to Member States, as appropriate, in their efforts to create a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, to continue to provide assistance for human resources development,

technical advice and training and to promote an exchange of experience and best practices through, inter alia, conferences, workshops and seminars at the national and regional levels;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, focusing on the role of cooperatives in promoting full and productive employment.

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Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Jamaica:* draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Recalling also the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development, observed during the forty-third session of the Commission for Social Development, held in New York in February 2005,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session[2] constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

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summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 57/120 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the *Report on the World Social Situation 2005: The Inequality Predicament*[6] and its main finding that the development agenda cannot be advanced unless the challenges of inequality within and between countries are addressed;

3. *Welcomes* the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development[7] adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its forty-third session;

4. *Also welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

5. *Reaffirms* the recognition that the implementation of the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[3] are mutually reinforcing and that the commitments made at the Summit are crucial to a coherent, people-centred approach to development;

6. *Recognizes* that, while action taken to implement the outcomes of the major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions in the economic, social and related fields held during the past ten years will further promote social development, strengthened and effective international and regional cooperation and assistance for development and progress towards increased participation, greater social justice and improved equity in societies will also be required;

7. *Also recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development has been weakened in national and international policymaking and that while poverty is a central part of development policy and discourse, the other two issues addressed by the Summit, employment and social integration, have suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

8. *Emphasizes* that poverty reduction policies should attack poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations and that equity and the reduction of inequalities need to be incorporated into those policies;

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[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] A/60/80.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.IV.50.

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 6* (E/2005/26), chap. I, sect. A.

9. *Reaffirms* that employment policies should promote decent work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity and that employment creation should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies;

10. *Also reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to education and health care and counter the negative effects of globalization on social development and the new threats posed by market-driven reforms;

11. *Further reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development will continue to have primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[2] and encourages Governments, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

12. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] in particular those set out under the heading "Meeting the special needs of Africa", underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

13. *Also reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and further reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development, to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the Assembly at that session.

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Agenda item 62
Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/147 of 20 December 2004 and 59/111 of 6 December 2004 concerning the proclamation of the International Year of the Family, the preparations for observance of and follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

Noting that in paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/111 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 59/147, respectively, the General Assembly underlined the need to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to develop concrete measures and approaches to address national priorities in dealing with family issues,

Cognizant that the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 provided an impetus for integrating family concerns into the national development planning process,

Aware that the basic objective of the follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family is to support families in performing their societal and developmental functions and to build upon their strengths, in particular at the national and local levels,

Recognizing the need to assist families in their supporting, educating and nurturing roles in contributing to social integration,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Convinced of the necessity of ensuring an action-oriented follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family beyond 2004,

Recognizing the important catalytic and supportive role of United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions in promoting international cooperation by ensuring an action-oriented follow-up in the family field,

Cognizant of the need for continued inter-agency cooperation on the family in order to generate greater awareness of family issues among the governing bodies of the United Nations system,

Recognizing that civil society, including research and academic institutions, have a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research, and policymaking in respect of family policy development,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond,[1]

1. *Encourages* Governments to continue to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to integrate a family perspective into policymaking;

2. *Invites* Governments to maintain the national coordination mechanisms established or revitalized during the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family to coordinate policies, programmes and strategies in order to bring about positive transformations by integrating family issues into national development planning;

3. *Recommends* that Governments, in cooperation with concerned academic and research centres as well as relevant non-governmental organizations, encourage action-oriented research that addresses public policies with a family perspective, utilizing participatory methodologies and techniques to elaborate priority issues and needs of families;

4. *Also recommends* that the research activities of Governments be supplemented with research and publications on relevant topics conducted and supported by the United Nations programme on the family;

5. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on the Family to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

6. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address family-related concerns within the framework of the commitments undertaken at relevant major United Nations conferences and in their follow-up processes;

7. *Urges* Member States to create a conducive environment for all families regardless of sex, age, status or disability, with particular attention to the rights of women and girls;

[1] A/60/155.

8. *Encourages* continued and increased inter-agency cooperation within the United Nations system on family-related issues, and encourages the programmes, funds and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to identify focal points on family matters within their offices;

9. *Recommends* that all relevant actors, including Governments, research and academic institutions and civil society, contribute to the development of strategies, policies and programmes aimed at strengthening the economic and sustainable livelihood of families;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to continue its important role on family issues within the United Nations system, and in this regard encourages the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, to continue cooperation with Governments, the United Nations system and civil society in strengthening national capacities through the implementation of the mandated objectives of the International Year of the Family;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to undertake a review of the role and functions of existing national machineries for the family with respect to the integration of the family issue into national development, and in this regard invites the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to support national efforts, upon request;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family".

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Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Thailand, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/106 of 26 November 2002, on the follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of volunteering, including traditional forms of mutual aid and self-help, formal service delivery and other forms of civic participation, to economic and social development, benefiting society at large, communities and the individual volunteer,

Recognizing also that volunteerism is an important component of any strategy aimed at, inter alia, such areas as poverty reduction, sustainable development, health, disaster prevention and management and social integration and, in particular, overcoming social exclusion and discrimination,

Noting with appreciation the efforts to increase understanding and awareness of volunteerism through research, global information sharing and education, including efforts to develop an effective network for volunteers through, inter alia, the World Volunteer Web[1] and linked national sites,

Acknowledging the existing contribution of the organizations of the United Nations system to supporting volunteering, including the work of United Nations Volunteers around the world,

[1] http://www.worldvolunteerweb.org.

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Bearing in mind the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers to be pursued in the relevant parts of the United Nations system,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers;[2]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General in response to the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations;[3]

3. *Welcomes* the hosting of the first International Conference on Volunteerism and Millennium Development Goals, organized jointly by the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations system in Islamabad in December 2004, and takes note of its final report;

4. *Reiterates its call* to Governments, with the active support of the media, civil society and the private sector, to observe 5 December as International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development and to include activities, in particular on efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Reaffirms* the need to recognize and promote all forms of volunteerism as an issue that involves and benefits all segments of society, including children, young persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, minorities and immigrants and those who remain excluded for social or economic reasons;

6. *Recognizes* that volunteering, in particular at the community level, will help to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;[4]

7. *Also recognizes* the importance of supportive legislative and fiscal frameworks for the growth and development of volunteerism, and encourages Governments to enact such measures;

8. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Volunteers, and requests them to continue their efforts, together with other stakeholders, to raise awareness of volunteerism, increase reference and networking resources available, provide technical cooperation to developing countries, upon their request, in the field of volunteerism and enhance coordination among those operating on the ground;

9. *Invites* all stakeholders, especially from the private sector community and from private foundations, to support volunteerism as a strategic tool to enhance economic and social development, including by expanding corporate volunteering;

10. *Calls* for the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to integrate volunteerism in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, and encourages the recognition and inclusion of volunteer contributions in future United Nations and other relevant international conferences;

11. *Acknowledges* the importance of civil society organizations for the promotion of volunteerism, and in this respect recognizes that strengthening the dialogue and interaction between civil society and the United Nations contributes to the expansion of volunteerism;

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[2] A/60/128.

[3] A/59/354.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

12. *Encourages* Governments to establish partnerships with civil society in order to build up volunteer potential at the national level, given the important contribution that volunteerism makes to the fulfilment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

13. *Recognizes* the increasing attention being given to the economic dimension of volunteerism, and encourages Governments, with the support of civil society, to build up a knowledge base on the subject, to disseminate data, and to expand research on other volunteer-related issues, including in developing countries;

14. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Volunteers in building up the capacity of the World Volunteer Web with a view to enhancing network capabilities and to expanding information, knowledge and resource management, and encourages Governments and all stakeholders, in particular the private sector, to contribute on a voluntary basis to this initiative;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" and to include in the report proposals regarding possible ways to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers in 2011.

United Nations A/C.3/60/L.8

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 106
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 59/159 of 20 December 2004 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] as well as the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice[2] and its plans of action,[3]

Welcoming the commitment to combat transnational crime contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution 55/59, annex.
[3] Resolution 56/261, annex.
[4] Resolution 60/1.

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effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the rule of law and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that action against global crime is a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to combat transnational crime,

Convinced of the need for closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime in all its forms and manifestations, including criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism, and bearing in mind the role that is played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Welcoming the outcomes of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok in April 2005, which provided a crucial opportunity to exchange views and experiences and to identify and counter emerging trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recognizing existing efforts at the regional level that complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in combating corruption, the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, noting in this context the ongoing work of the Bali and Puebla Processes,[5] and recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the pledge of the General Assembly to support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and to assist Africans in their struggle for sustainable human development,

Welcoming the imminent entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[6] opened for signature in Merida, Mexico, in December 2003,

Bearing in mind all its relevant resolutions, in particular those related to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[7] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as the universal instruments against terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 April 2005,[8]

Bearing in mind also all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2005/14, 2005/15, 2005/16, 2005/17, 2005/18 and 2005/19 of 22 July 2005 and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in the context of post-conflict reconstruction,

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[5] Most recently the ninth meeting of the Regional Conference on Migration, held in Panama City on 20 and 21 May 2004 as part of the Puebla Process, and the Senior Officials' Meeting of the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held in Brisbane, Australia, on 7 and 8 June 2004 as part of the Bali Process.

[6] Resolution 58/4, annex.

[7] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[8] Resolution 59/290, annex.

Acknowledging the role of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and their development, as reflected in Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004,

Recalling its relevant resolutions in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

Aware of the continued increase in requests for technical assistance forwarded to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by least developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including in the context of post-conflict reconstruction, and recognizing the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the Office between all priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Expressing its appreciation for the funding provided by certain Member States, which in recent years has permitted the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies to enhance their capacity to execute an increased number of projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/159;[9]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in coordinating international cooperation efforts, and requests that a gender perspective continue to be integrated into all programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including to prevent and combat terrorism in coordination with and complementing the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism;

5. *Reaffirms also* the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism as well as in the area of reconstruction of national criminal justice systems, and stresses the need to enhance, within its existing mandate, its operational activities to assist, in particular,

[9] A/60/131.

least developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including in the context of post-conflict reconstruction;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to intensify its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,[8] in particular through training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields in the proper implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, with particular emphasis on the need to coordinate such work with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its executive directorate;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant Security Council resolutions;

8. *Expresses its grave concern* at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons and trafficking of illicit drugs and the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime;

9. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the global programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, corruption, organized crime and terrorism, and calls upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the visibility of those programmes and to strengthen the focus of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on these priority programmes in crime prevention and criminal justice by providing it with the adequate resources for their full implementation;

10. *Endorses* the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005;[10]

11. *Invites* all States to significantly increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities, including for the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the plans of action[3] of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice[2] as well as of the commitments entered into at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the measures outlined in the Bangkok Declaration;

12. *Also invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions, the activities carried out by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice

[10] A/CONF.203/18, chap. I, resolution 1.

Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies;

13. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national, regional and international strategies and other necessary measures to complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in effectively addressing transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and related criminal activities such as kidnapping, as well as smuggling of migrants and corruption;

14. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

15. *Encourages* relevant entities of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and invites the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies to increase further their support of and interaction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities on crime prevention and criminal justice and the promotion of the rule of law are considered in their sustainable development agenda and that the expertise of the Office is fully utilized;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

17. *Also welcomes* the outcome of the round-table meeting entitled "Crime and Drugs as Impediments to Security and Development in Africa", hosted by the Government of Nigeria in Abuja in September 2005, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/32 of 21 July 2004, in the form of a comprehensive programme of action 2006-2010 to strengthen the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa, which invites all African States, regional and subregional institutions, financial institutions and development partners to integrate the issues of crime and drugs into their development strategies and into official development assistance for Africa;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to enable it to promote in an effective manner the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[7] and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to that Convention in accordance with its mandate, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the reports of the Conference of the Parties;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policymaking body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with the institutes of the United Nations

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies;

21. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

22. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions already made, and encourages States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives;

23. *Encourages* Member States to take into account the Model Bilateral Agreement on the Sharing of Confiscated Proceeds of Crime or Property annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/14 of 22 July 2005, as a useful model for those States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral agreements to facilitate the sharing of proceeds of crime, resulting in greater international cooperation in that area, such cooperation being one of the principal objectives of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

24. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[6]

25. *Encourages* States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which is due to enter into force on 14 December 2005, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

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Sixtieth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
International drug control

Austria, China, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Thailand: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] its resolution 59/163 of 20 December 2004 and its other previous resolutions,

Welcoming the unwavering determination and commitment of Heads of State and Government gathered at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005, as set out in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] to overcome the world drug problem through international cooperation and national strategies to eliminate both the illicit supply of and demand for illicit drugs, and taking note of the resolve they expressed to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandates, to provide assistance to States in those tasks upon request,

Reaffirmimg the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008, the joint ministerial statement adopted at ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation and the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

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[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[4] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C.
[5] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[6] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[7] Resolution S-20/4 E.

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Aware that significant progress continues to be made by Member States in meeting the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as reflected in the biennial reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[8] taking note that the third biennial report drew attention to areas requiring further efforts by the international community, and recognizing that the drug problem is still a global challenge that constitutes a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humankind, in particular children and young people, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development, including efforts to reduce poverty, and causes violence and crime, including in urban areas,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Concerned also that risk-taking behaviour, including injecting drug use and sharing of needles, is a significant route for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases,

Acknowledging that community capacity-building is an essential component of an effective drug policy,

Bearing in mind that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

I

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[9] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[10] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[11]

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[8] E/CN.7/2001/2 and Add.1-3, E/CN.7/2001/16 and E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

3. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to sign, ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[12] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[13] in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

II

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

1. *Emphasizes* that the world drug problem must be addressed in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national settings and that, in order to succeed, action to counter it has to involve all Member States, that action must be supported by strong international and development cooperation and must be further included in national development priorities, and that it requires a balance between supply reduction and demand reduction, as well as a comprehensive strategy that combines alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, eradication, interdiction, law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as education;

2. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts in the fight against the world drug problem, in order to achieve the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session,[3] and upon all relevant actors to promote and implement its outcome, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;[4]

3. *Encourages* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome of the round-table meeting entitled "Crime and Drugs as Impediments to Security and Development in Africa", held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 5 and 6 September 2005, in the form of a comprehensive programme of action 2006-2010;

Data collection and research

5. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies, and therefore encourages Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data to exchange and share information at all levels;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to consider providing additional reporting analysis on women-specific data relating to the use of illicit substances and access to appropriate treatment services;

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[12] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[13] Resolution 58/4, annex.

Community capacity-building

7. *Encourages* States to support community capacity-building through the development and dissemination of information on drug abuse trends and to provide training and encourage the formation of community networks at all levels, with a view to drawing on best practices and sharing experience;

Demand reduction

8. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, in particular among children and young people;

9. *Calls upon* Member States and organizations with expertise in community capacity-building to provide, as needed and as appropriate, treatment, health care and social services for drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

10. *Urges* States, in order to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008:

(a) To further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

(b) To further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, and to provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted to such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

(c) To enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and to encourage the active participation of the younger generation in campaigns against drug abuse;

(d) To consider implementing broadly based prevention and treatment programmes for young girls and women, taking into account all attendant circumstances, including social and clinical histories;

Illicit synthetic drugs

11. *Urges* States to renew their efforts, at the national, regional and international levels, to implement the comprehensive measures covered in the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-

type Stimulants and Their Precursors,[14] to make special efforts to counter the abuse and recreational use of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially by young people, and to disseminate information on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of such abuse;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that it may quickly share the knowledge available about those substances, indications of their abuse and other health hazards, if known, as well as synthesis techniques, diversion channels and trafficking patterns;

Control of substances

13. *Encourages* States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of substances used to manufacture illicit drugs, to support international operations aimed at preventing their diversion, including through coordination and cooperation between regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, and to counter smuggling networks effectively, inter alia, by conducting backtracking law enforcement investigations;

14. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity;

Judicial cooperation

15. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime, port and border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties;

16. *Acknowledges* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of international cooperation, in particular through the provision of legal advisory assistance and the development of best practice guidance, and encourages States to make use of these services and tools in the enhancement of national laws and practice;

17. *Urges* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime;

[14] See resolution S-20/4 A.

Countering money-laundering

18. *Urges* States to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering, and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

19. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorist acts, to counter in general all acts of transnational organized crime and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

20. *Recognizes* the efforts made by States to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprises, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

21. *Calls* for a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes;

22. *Calls upon* States, where appropriate:

(a) To enhance support, including, where appropriate, through the provision of new and additional financial resources, for alternative development, environmental protection and eradication programmes undertaken by countries affected by the illicit cultivation of cannabis, especially in Africa, of opium poppy and of coca bush, in particular national programmes that seek to reduce social marginalization and promote sustainable economic development;

(b) To enhance joint strategies, through international and regional cooperation, to strengthen, including by training, education and providing technical assistance, alternative development, eradication and interdiction capacity, with the aim of eliminating illicit crop cultivation and fostering economic and social development;

(c) To encourage international cooperation, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in or being relocated to other areas;

(d) To provide, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

(e) To establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops;

(f) To continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

(g) To share and disseminate their experience with alternative development, including preventive alternative development, and with illicit crop eradication, and to involve both the benefiting communities and academic and research institutions in that process, with a view to deepening the knowledge base;

23. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

24. *Calls upon* Member States and international organizations to strengthen their partnerships with the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national legislation, in order to support social and licit economic development in areas in which illicit drugs are produced, taking into account the role of the private sector and civil society in promoting social responsibility and in the production and marketing of products of alternative development programmes;

III

Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences, as well as in other relevant multilateral institutions and organizations;

2. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs since its forty-fourth session aimed at the enhancement of its functioning;

3. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

4. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs additional resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to perform effectively its task within the framework of Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the

Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[6] and support countries, upon their request, to further develop and implement drug demand reduction policies;

(e) To develop action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration;

(f) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(g) To take into account the outcome of the twentieth special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(h) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

(i) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

(j) To provide assistance, at the request of States and respecting fully their sovereignty and territorial integrity, in monitoring illicit crop cultivation and in detecting on time its emergence or relocation;

6. *Welcomes also* the follow-up, led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to the 2003 Paris Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe (the Paris Pact),[15] encourages the Office and other relevant international institutions to continue their efforts, and encourages the Office to develop similar strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory;

7. *Takes note* of the outcome of the thematic debate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation: (a) community capacity-building and (b) "Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of the drug abuse prevention";[16]

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of resources and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[17] together with international financial institutions and the organizations involved in preventing and suppressing money-laundering and drug trafficking, to facilitate the provision of training and advice through technical cooperation in States, when requested, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism formulated by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups;

9. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

10. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session and the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission;

11. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including

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[15] See S/2003/641.

[16] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 8* (E/2005/28/Rev.1), chap. II.

[17] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 44/20, annex.

regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[18] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[18] A/60/130.

United Nations A/C.3/60/L.9/Rev.1

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
International drug control

Afghanistan, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Austria, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mexico, Myanmar, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Tajikistan, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey: revised draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] its resolution 59/163 of 20 December 2004 and its other previous resolutions,

Welcoming the unwavering determination and commitment of Heads of State and Government gathered at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005, as set out in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] to overcome the world drug problem through international cooperation and national strategies to eliminate both the illicit supply of and demand for illicit drugs, and taking note of the resolve they expressed to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandates, to provide assistance to States in those tasks upon request,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008, the joint ministerial statement adopted at ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[4] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C.
[5] Resolution 54/132, annex.

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Reduction[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation and the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Aware that significant progress continues to be made by Member States in meeting the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as reflected in the biennial reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[8] taking note that the third biennial report drew attention to areas requiring further efforts by the international community, and recognizing that the drug problem is still a global challenge that constitutes a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humankind, in particular children and young people, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development, including efforts to reduce poverty, and is linked to violence and crime, including in urban areas,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Concerned also that risk-taking behaviour, which can be increased by continued drug use, including injecting drug use and sharing of needles, is a significant route for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases,

Acknowledging that community capacity-building is an essential component of effective drug policies and programmes,

Taking note of the adoption of its resolution 601, entitled "Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan", welcoming the ongoing efforts of Afghanistan in the fight against drug trafficking, and calling upon the Government of Afghanistan to intensify those efforts,

Bearing in mind that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

I

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal

[6] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[7] Resolution S-20/4 E.

[8] E/CN.7/2001/2 and Add.1-3, E/CN.7/2001/16 and E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[9] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[10] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[11]

3. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to sign, ratify or accede to, and States parties to fully implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[12] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[13] in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

II

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

1. *Emphasizes* that the world drug problem must be addressed in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national settings and that, in order to succeed, action to counter it has to involve all Member States, that action must be supported by strong international and development cooperation and must be further included in national development priorities, and that it requires a balance between supply reduction and demand reduction, as well as a comprehensive strategy that combines alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, eradication, interdiction, law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as education;

2. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts in the fight against the world drug problem, in order to achieve the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session,[3] and upon all relevant actors to promote and implement its outcome, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;[4]

3. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome of the round-table meeting entitled "Crime and Drugs as Impediments to Security and Development in Africa", held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 5 and 6 September 2005, in the form of a comprehensive programme of action 2006-2010;

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[12] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[13] Resolution 58/4, annex.

Data collection and research

5. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies, and therefore encourages Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data to exchange and share information at all levels;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to consider providing additional reporting and analysis on women-specific data relating to the use of illicit substances and access to appropriate treatment services;

Community capacity-building

7. *Encourages* all States to support community capacity-building through the development and dissemination of information on drug abuse trends and to provide training and encourage the formation of community networks at all levels, with a view to drawing on best practices and sharing experience;

Demand reduction

8. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, in particular among children and young people;

9. *Calls upon* States and organizations with expertise in community capacity-building to provide, as needed, access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

10. *Urges* States, in order to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008:

(a) To further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

(b) To further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, under the supervision of competent health authorities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, and to provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted to such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

(c) To enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including, inter alia, polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially

amphetamine-type stimulants, and to encourage the active participation of the younger generation and their families in campaigns against drug abuse;

(d) To consider strengthening and implementing broadly based prevention and treatment programmes and to ensure that such programmes adequately address the gender-specific barriers that limit access for young girls and women, taking into account all attendant circumstances, including social and clinical histories, in the context of education, the family and the community, as appropriate;

Illicit synthetic drugs

11. *Urges* States to renew their efforts, at the national, regional and international levels, to implement the comprehensive measures covered in the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors,[14] to make special efforts to counter the abuse and recreational use of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially by young people, and to disseminate information on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of such abuse;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that it may quickly share the knowledge available about those substances, indications of their abuse and other health hazards, if known, as well as synthesis techniques, diversion channels and trafficking patterns;

Control of substances

13. *Encourages* States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of substances used to manufacture illicit drugs, to support international operations aimed at preventing their diversion, including through coordination and cooperation between regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, and to counter smuggling networks effectively, particularly in source and transit countries, by conducting, inter alia, backtracking law enforcement investigations;

14. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity;

Judicial cooperation

15. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective

[14] See resolution S-20/4 A.

methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime, port and border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties;

16. *Acknowledges* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of international cooperation, in particular through the provision of legal advisory assistance and the development of best practice guidance, and encourages States to make use of these services and tools in the enhancement of national laws and practice;

17. *Urges* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime;

Countering money-laundering

18. *Urges* States to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as regional development banks and, where appropriate, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and similarly styled regional bodies, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering and its possible links with organized crime and the financing of terrorism and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

19. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, to counter in general all acts of transnational organized crime and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

20. *Recognizes* the efforts made by States to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprises, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

21. *Calls* for a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes;

22. *Calls upon* States, where appropriate:

(a) To enhance support, including, where appropriate, through the provision of new and additional resources, for alternative development; security and rule of law, as necessary; environmental protection and eradication programmes undertaken by countries affected by the illicit cultivation of cannabis, especially in Africa, of opium poppy and of coca bush, in particular national programmes that seek to reduce social marginalization and promote sustainable economic development;

(b) To enhance joint strategies, through international and regional cooperation, to strengthen, including by training, education and providing technical assistance, alternative development, eradication and interdiction capacity, with the aim of eliminating illicit crop cultivation and fostering economic and social development;

(c) To encourage international cooperation, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in or being relocated to other areas;

(d) To provide, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

(e) To establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops;

(f) To continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

(g) To share and disseminate their experience with alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, and with illicit crop eradication, and to involve both the benefiting communities and academic and research institutions in that process, with a view to deepening the knowledge base;

23. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

24. *Calls upon* Member States and international organizations to strengthen their partnerships with the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national legislation, in order to support social and licit economic development in areas in which illicit drugs are produced, taking into account the role of the private sector and civil society in promoting social responsibility and in the production and marketing of products of alternative development programmes;

III
Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences, as well as in other relevant multilateral institutions and organizations;

2. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social

Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs since its forty-fourth session, aimed at the enhancement of its functioning;

3. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

4. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to perform effectively its task within the framework of Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[6] and support countries, upon their request, to further develop and implement drug demand reduction policies;

(e) To develop action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration;

(f) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake

lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(g) To take into account the outcome of the twentieth special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(h) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

(i) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

(j) To provide assistance, at the request of States and respecting fully their sovereignty and territorial integrity, in monitoring illicit crop cultivation and in detecting on time its emergence or relocation;

6. *Welcomes also* the follow-up, led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to the 2003 Paris Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe (the Paris Pact),[15] encourages the Office and other relevant international institutions to continue their efforts, and encourages the Office to develop similar strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory;

7. *Takes note* of the outcome of the thematic debate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation: (a) community capacity-building and (b) "Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of the drug abuse prevention";[16]

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of resources and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[17] together with international financial institutions and the organizations involved in preventing and suppressing money-laundering and drug trafficking, to facilitate the provision of training and advice through technical cooperation in States, when requested, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism formulated by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups;

9. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and

[15] See S/2003/641.

[16] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 8* (E/2005/28/Rev.1), chap. II.

[17] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 44/20, annex.

technical cooperation activities, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

10. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session and the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission;

11. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[18] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution with a focus on transit countries.

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[18] A/60/130.

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Agenda item 106
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Namibia*: draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/158 of 20 December 2004 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.
[1] A/60/123.

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4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Australia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its resolution 59/151 of 20 December 2004, in which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session,

Having considered the report of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[1] and the related recommendation made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session,

1. *Endorses* the Bangkok Declaration[2] adopted by the Eleventh Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

2. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Bangkok Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Congress in formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to

[1] A/CONF.203/18.
[2] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.

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implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

3. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Bangkok Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take it into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Eleventh Congress,[1] including the Bangkok Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that its recommendations are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also its resolution 59/151 of 20 December 2004, in which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session,

Having considered the report of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[1] and the related recommendation made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session,

Bearing in mind its resolution 60/... on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, and the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the measures outlined in the Bangkok Declaration on

[1] A/CONF.203/18.

05-55907 (E) 191005

Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[2]

1. *Endorses* the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[2] as contained in the annex to the present resolution, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005;

2. *Invites* Governments to implement the Bangkok Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Congress in formulating legislation and policy directives, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

3. *Reaffirms* the readiness of Member States, in a spirit of common and shared responsibility, as acknowledged in the Bangkok Declaration, to seek to improve international cooperation in the fight against crime and terrorism, at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, in areas including extradition and mutual legal assistance;

4. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Bangkok Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take it into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Eleventh Congress,[1] including the Bangkok Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that its recommendations are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, including a chapter on the Bangkok Declaration, the recommendations adopted at the Eleventh Congress and the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.

Annex

Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

We, the States Members of the United Nations,

Having assembled at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005, to decide to take more effective concerted action, in a spirit of cooperation, to combat crime and seek justice,

Convinced that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, which constitute a major intergovernmental forum, have contributed to national policies and practices by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels, thus making a significant contribution to progress and the promotion of international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling the work of the ten previous United Nations congresses,

Reaffirming the responsibility vested in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to work, together with Member States and regional and international organizations, in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Greatly concerned by the expansion and dimensions of transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illegal arms trafficking and terrorism, and any existing links between them, and by the increasing sophistication and diversification of the activities of organized criminal groups,

Emphasizing that enhancing dialogue among civilizations, promoting tolerance, preventing the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures and addressing development issues and unresolved conflicts will contribute to international cooperation, which is among the most important elements to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and reaffirming that no terrorist act can be justified in any circumstances,

Reaffirming that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law and should adopt such measures in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Alarmed by the rapid growth, geographical extent and effects of new economic and financial crimes, which have emerged as significant threats to national economies and the international financial system,

Highlighting the need for an integrated and systemic approach to combating corruption and money-laundering, within existing frameworks and instruments, in particular those under the aegis of the United Nations, since those crimes can be conducive to the perpetration of other criminal activities,

Noting with appreciation the work of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[3]

Declare as follows:

1. We proclaim our political will and commitment to achieve the aspirations and objectives as set out in this Declaration.

2. We reaffirm our continued support for and commitment to the United Nations and to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, especially the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the institutes of the Programme network, and resolve to strengthen the Programme further through sustained funding, as appropriate.

3. In a spirit of common and shared responsibility, we reaffirm our readiness to seek to improve international cooperation in the fight against crime and terrorism, at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, in areas including extradition and mutual legal assistance. We seek to ensure our national capacity and, where appropriate, the coherence of our international capacity, through the United Nations and other relevant global and regional organizations, to engage in international cooperation, in particular in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of transnational organized crime and terrorism and in discovering any existing links between them.

4. We welcome the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and two of its Protocols.[4] We call upon all States that have not yet done so to seek to ratify or accede to and implement the provisions of that Convention and its Protocols, as well as the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption[5] and the international instruments against terrorism. In implementing the provisions of those instruments, we commit ourselves to full compliance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. We support every effort to facilitate the implementation of those instruments.

5. We call upon donor States and financial institutions to continue to make adequate voluntary contributions on a regular basis for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and to countries with economies in transition, in order to help build their capacity to prevent and tackle crime in all its forms and apply the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and, in particular, to facilitate their becoming parties to and implementing the international instruments against terrorism and the relevant international instruments against crime, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international drug control conventions.

6. We support a more integrated approach within the United Nations in relation to the provision of assistance for building capacity in crime prevention and

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[3] A/CONF.203/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.203/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.203/RPM.3/1 and Corr.1 and A/CONF.203/RPM.4/1.

[4] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I-III.

[5] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

criminal justice, and in cooperation in criminal matters of a transnational character, as a contribution to the establishment and strengthening of the rule of law.

7. We seek to improve our responses to crime and terrorism nationally and internationally, inter alia, by collecting and sharing information on crime and terrorism and on effective countermeasures, in accordance with national legislation. We welcome the important work done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network in the area of trends in crime and justice.

8. We are convinced that upholding the rule of law and good governance and proper management of public affairs and public property at the local, national and international levels are prerequisites for creating and sustaining an environment for successfully preventing and combating crime. We are committed to the development and maintenance of fair and efficient criminal justice institutions, including the humane treatment of all those in pre-trial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international standards.

9. We recognize the role of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in contributing to the prevention of and the fight against crime and terrorism. We encourage measures to strengthen this role within the rule of law.

10. We recognize that comprehensive and effective crime prevention strategies can significantly reduce crime and victimization. We urge that such strategies address the root causes and risk factors of crime and victimization and that they be further developed and implemented at the local, national and international levels, taking into account, inter alia, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime.[6]

11. We note that countries emerging from conflicts are particularly vulnerable to crime, in particular organized crime and corruption, and therefore we recommend that Member States, regional organizations and international entities such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and other relevant entities, provide more effective responses to these problems, in order to re-establish, strengthen or sustain the rule of law and deliver justice in post-conflict situations.

12. With regard to the increased involvement of organized criminal groups in the theft of and trafficking in cultural property and illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, we recognize the importance of combating these forms of crime and, bearing in mind the relevant international legal instruments, such as the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,[7] the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[8] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[9] we call upon Member States to take effective measures to strengthen international cooperation.

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[6] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

[8] Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

13. We note with concern the rise of kidnapping and trafficking in persons as serious, profitable and inhumane forms of organized crime, often committed with the objective of funding criminal organizations and, in some cases, terrorist activities, and hence recommend that measures be devised to combat these crimes and that attention be given to the creation of practical mechanisms for countering them. We recognize the need to implement measures intended to provide adequate assistance and protection to victims of kidnapping and trafficking in persons and their families.

14. Mindful of General Assembly resolution 59/156 of 20 December 2004 on preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs, we note the serious concerns raised about the illicit removal of and trafficking in human organs and will examine with interest the report of the Secretary-General requested in that resolution.

15. We reaffirm the fundamental importance of implementation of existing instruments and the further development of national measures and international cooperation in criminal matters, such as consideration of strengthening and augmenting measures, in particular against cybercrime, money-laundering and trafficking in cultural property, as well as on extradition, mutual legal assistance and the confiscation, recovery and return of proceeds of crime.

16. We note that, in the current period of globalization, information technology and the rapid development of new telecommunication and computer network systems have been accompanied by the abuse of those technologies for criminal purposes. We therefore welcome efforts to enhance and supplement existing cooperation to prevent, investigate and prosecute high-technology and computer-related crime, including by developing partnerships with the private sector. We recognize the important contribution of the United Nations to regional and other international forums in the fight against cybercrime and invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, taking into account that experience, to examine the feasibility of providing further assistance in that area under the aegis of the United Nations in partnership with other similarly focused organizations.

17. We recognize the importance of giving special attention to the need to protect witnesses and victims of crime and terrorism, and we commit ourselves to strengthening, where needed, the legal and financial framework for providing support to such victims, taking into account, inter alia, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.[10]

18. We call upon Member States to take steps, in accordance with their domestic laws, to promote access to justice, to consider the provision of legal aid to those who need it and to enable the effective assertion of their rights in the criminal justice system.

19. We note with concern the problem of trafficking in illicit drugs and the serious socio-economic consequences it entails, and therefore we call for the strengthening of international cooperation in combating that form of organized crime.

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[10] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

20. We will strengthen international cooperation in order to create an environment that is conducive to the fight against crime, including by promoting growth and sustainable development and eradicating poverty and unemployment through effective and balanced development strategies and crime prevention policies.

21. We call upon States that have not yet done so to become parties to and implement the universal instruments against terrorism. In order to enhance the capacity of States to become parties to and implement those instruments and to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions against terrorism, we express our support for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate of the Security Council, to assist States in their efforts to ratify and implement those instruments, through the provision of technical assistance upon request. This might include assistance to criminal justice systems to facilitate the effective implementation of those instruments.

22. We express the hope that the ongoing negotiation of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism will be concluded as soon as possible. In this context, we recognize that arriving at a possible definition of terrorism is one of the key issues to be resolved. We call upon Member States to consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.[11]

23. We are convinced that the expeditious entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption[12] are central to the efforts at the international level to fight corruption, and therefore we accord high priority to supporting efforts to that end, and we call upon all States that have not yet done so to seek to sign, ratify or accede to it.

24. We are also convinced that the proper management of public affairs and public property and the rule of law are essential to the prevention and control of corruption, including, inter alia, through effective measures for its investigation and prosecution. Furthermore, we recognize that, in order to curb corruption, it is necessary to promote a culture of integrity and accountability in both the public and the private sector.

25. We are convinced that asset recovery is one of the essential components of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and, for that reason, we emphasize the need to adopt measures to facilitate asset recovery that are consistent with the principles of that convention.

26. We are conscious of the challenge of investigating and prosecuting complex cases involving economic and financial crimes, including money-laundering. We call upon Member States to strengthen policies, measures and institutions for national action and international cooperation in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of economic and financial crimes, including money-laundering, and such crimes conducted via, or facilitated by, information technologies, in particular in connection with the financing of terrorism and trafficking in illicit drugs.

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[11] General Assembly resolution 59/290, annex.

[12] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

27. We are conscious of the crucial importance of tackling document and identity fraud in order to curb organized crime and terrorism. We seek to improve international cooperation, including through technical assistance, to combat document and identity fraud, in particular the fraudulent use of travel documents, through improved security measures, and encourage the adoption of appropriate national legislation.

28. We recommend that voluntary contributions and appropriate technical assistance be made available to developing countries, to strengthen their capacity in order to support their efforts to fight economic and financial crimes effectively.

29. As appropriate, we endeavour to use and apply the United Nations standards and norms in our national programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice reform and to undertake, as needed, efforts to ensure their wider dissemination. We endeavour to facilitate appropriate training for law enforcement officials, including prison officials, prosecutors, the judiciary and other relevant professional groups, taking into account those norms and standards and best practices at the international level.

30. We recommend that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice give consideration to reviewing the adequacy of standards and norms in relation to prison management and prisoners.

31. We note with concern that the physical and social conditions associated with imprisonment may facilitate the spread of HIV/AIDS in pre-trial and correctional facilities and thus in society, thereby presenting a critical prison management problem; we call upon States to develop and adopt measures and guidelines, where appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, to ensure that the particular problems of HIV/AIDS are adequately addressed in such facilities.

32. To promote the interests of victims and the rehabilitation of offenders, we recognize the importance of further developing restorative justice policies, procedures and programmes that include alternatives to prosecution, thereby avoiding possible adverse effects of imprisonment, helping to decrease the caseload of criminal courts and promoting the incorporation of restorative justice approaches into criminal justice systems, as appropriate.

33. We affirm our determination to pay particular attention to juvenile justice. We will consider ways to ensure the provision of services to children who are victims of crime and children in conflict with law, in particular those deprived of their liberty, and to ensure that those services take into account their gender, social circumstances and developmental needs and the relevant United Nations standards and norms, as appropriate.

34. We stress the need to consider measures to prevent the expansion of urban crime, including by improving international cooperation and capacity-building for law enforcement and the judiciary in that area and by promoting the involvement of local authorities and civil society.

35. We express our profound gratitude to the people and the Government of Thailand for their warm and generous hospitality towards the participants and for the excellent facilities provided for the Eleventh Congress.